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Statistical Commission

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Contents

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	6
	A. Draft resolution for adoption by the Council	6
	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	6
	B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council	34
	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission	34
	C. Decisions brought to the attention of the Council	38
	48/101. Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	38
	48/102. High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	40
	48/103. Transformative agenda for official statistics	41
	48/104. Regional statistical development	41
	48/105. Big data for official statistics	42
	48/106. Quality assurance in the global statistical system	43
	48/107. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	43
	48/108. Integration of statistical and geospatial information	44
	48/109. Social statistics	45
	48/110. Statistics on drugs and drug use	46
	48/111. National accounts	46
	48/112. Environmental-economic accounting	47
	48/113. International Comparison Programme	48
	48/114. Business registers	49
	48/115. Tourism statistics	49
	48/116. Statistics for economies based on natural resources	50
	48/117. Programme questions (Statistics Division)	51
	48/118. Information items	51

II. Items for discussion and decision ... 53
A. Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ... 53
B. Transformative agenda for official statistics ... 55
C. Regional statistical development ... 55
D. Big data for official statistics ... 56
E. Quality assurance in the global statistical system ... 57
F. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ... 57
G. Integration of statistical and geospatial information ... 58
H. Social statistics ... 58
I. Statistics on drugs and drug use ... 59
J. National accounts ... 59
K. Environmental-economic accounting ... 60
L. International Comparison Programme ... 60
M. Business registers ... 61
N. Tourism statistics ... 61
O. Statistics for economies based on natural resources ... 62
III. Items for information ... 63
A. Demographic statistics ... 63
B. Household surveys ... 63
C. Health statistics ... 63
D. Education statistics ... 64
E. Price statistics ... 64
F. Short-term economic statistics ... 64
G. Finance statistics ... 64
H. International trade and economic globalization statistics ... 65
I. Agricultural and rural statistics ... 65
J. Coordination of statistical programmes ... 65
K. Statistical capacity-building ... 65
L. Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata ... 66
M. Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council ... 66
IV. Programme questions (Statistics Division) ... 67
V. Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission ... 68

VI. Report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session 69
VII. Organization of the session 70
A. Opening and duration of the session 70
B. Attendance 70
C. Election of officers 70
D. Agenda and organization of work 70
E. Documentation 71

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution for adoption by the Council

1. The Statistical Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative, that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental — and that it is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognized in the Agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Recalling that in its resolution 70/1, the General Assembly decided that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,

Recalling also that in the same resolution, the General Assembly agreed that the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework, as agreed by the Statistical Commission,

Emphasizing the need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Reaffirming the need for the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes in developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and in which the Assembly stressed that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values

and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and be respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

Recalling also its resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, in which it called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular that of developing countries, and called upon all international agencies to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators, including through avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which the Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling that in the same resolution, Member States indicated that they will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for that purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux,

1. *Adopts* the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as annexed to the present resolution and agreed upon by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session, held in March 2017, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its fifty-first session, to be held in 2020, and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States;

2. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

3. *Also requests* the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework in order to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms and development of metadata and to facilitate its implementation, including through the periodic review of new methodologies and data as they become available;

[1] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Sustainable Development Goals global indicator database to inform the yearly progress report on the Goals and to ensure transparency on the data, statistics and metadata presented on countries and used for the regional and global aggregates;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, within existing resources;

6. *Stresses* that official statistics and data from national statistical systems constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

7. *Urges* international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;

8. *Stresses* that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6;

9. *Welcomes* the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which was launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session and which provides the framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

10. *Stresses* the need for the Statistical Commission to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development regarding statistical gaps and capacity-building needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support;

12. *Recommends* the present resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.

Annex

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Goals and targets from the 2030 Agenda	Indicators
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
...e Build and upgrade education facilities that are ...ild, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, ...n-violent, inclusive and effective learning ...vironments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[a]	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

[a] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[a]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

[a] Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

2. The Statistical Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session;

(b) Decides that the forty-ninth session of the Commission shall be held in New York from 6 to 9 March 2018;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission, as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of work and timetable for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

   (a) Demographic statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) Disability statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics

   (c) Gender statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (d) Poverty statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the World Bank

(e) Crime statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(f) Refugee statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on Refugee Statistics

(g) Employment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Labour Organization

(h) Civil registration and vital statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(i) Ageing and age-disaggregated data.

Documentation

Report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

4. Economic statistics:

(a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(b) Agricultural and rural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(c) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) International trade and economic globalization statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics

(e) Service statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

(f) Information and communications technology statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development

(g) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(h) Statistics on science, technology and innovation;

Documentation

Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(i) Informal sector statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics

5. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(a) Environment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

(c) Statistics for economies based on natural resources.

Documentation

Report of the Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for Economies Based on Natural Resources

6. Activities not classified by field:

(a) Coordination of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

Report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System

(b) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair group

(c) International statistical classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications

(d) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

(e) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

(g) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics

(h) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Africa on regional statistical development in Africa

(i) Governance, peace and security statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Praia Group on governance statistics

(j) Open data.

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session.

C. Decisions brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council.

48/101
Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed its appreciation to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators for the work conducted in refining the indicator framework agreed at its forty-seventh session as a practical starting point that addresses some, but not all, of the issues raised at that session, stressed that the development of the indicator framework is a work in progress, and emphasized that remaining issues need to be addressed as a priority;

(b) Agreed on the revised global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] including refinements on several indicators, as presented in annex III to the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,[3] and stressed that this agreement fulfils substantially the promise of delivering a global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as requested by the General Assembly;

(c) Emphasized that the global indicator framework is intended for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the global indicators are not necessarily applicable to all national contexts and that alternative or complementary indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring will be developed at the regional and national levels on the basis of national priorities, realities, capacities and circumstances;

(d) Recognized that continuous work and adjustments will be required to ensure that the global indicators fully address the level of ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and agreed with the proposed plan for annual

[2] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[3] E/CN.3/2017/2.

refinements of the indicators and the two comprehensive reviews to be presented to the Commission in 2020 and 2025;

(e) Agreed in principle with the plan for possible additional indicators but, considering the potential additional reporting burden on countries and mindful of the importance of maintaining the stability of the indicator framework, also agreed that it has to be part of the comprehensive review, following a proper, open and transparent process;

(f) Expressed support for the plans for the development of tier III indicators, as outlined in the related background document, and stressed the need for a continuous review of indicator methodologies and tier reclassification of indicators on the basis of the mechanisms of tier reclassification, as outlined in the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators;

(g) Agreed on the revised terms of reference of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, including a mechanism for the rotation of its membership and chairmanship, as presented in annex I to its report, and stressed that only a limited number of members should rotate each cycle in order to preserve the institutional memory of the group;

(h) Stressed that work needs to be accelerated for the development of tier III indicators;

(i) Recommended increased capacity-building and technical assistance activities to ensure that statistical capacities are strengthened to fulfil these data requirements, in particular in developing countries, African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and other countries in special situations;

(j) Welcomed the work stream on data disaggregation to ensure that the indicators respond to the aim of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one will be left behind, including in the area of ageing, took note of the proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to establish a city group on ageing and age-disaggregated data, and agreed to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an item on ageing and age-disaggregated data;

(k) Recognized the valuable role of custodian agencies in harmonizing statistics for global reporting, requested them to provide a list of national agencies providing the data to the international system and share data collection calendars in order to ensure the full traceability of data used in international sources, and at the same time stressed the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

(l) Strongly recommended that national data be used for global reporting and that adjustments and estimates of country data be undertaken in full consultation with countries and through fully transparent mechanisms, and in this context requested the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators to develop guidelines on how custodian agencies and countries can work together to contribute to the data flows necessary to have harmonized statistics;

(m) Expressed support for the country data lab project currently being carried out by the Statistics Division, in which national and international data are presented side by side in order to facilitate dialogue between countries and custodian agencies, explain discrepancies and improve coordination;

(n) Approved the proposed work programme of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as described in section V of its report, and requested the Group to report to the Statistical Commission at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the proposed work programme.

48/102
High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed its appreciation to the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for its report[4] and the work conducted;

(b) Agreed on the revised terms of reference of the High-level Group, as presented in annex III to its report, detailing the mechanism for the rotation of the membership and chairmanship of the High-level Group;

(c) Expressed its appreciation to the programme committee for the excellent work on shaping the programme of the first United Nations World Data Forum;

(d) Agreed that the United Nations World Data Forum will continue to provide the space for a continuous dialogue among different data communities with a view to establishing partnerships and close collaboration with the national statistical systems;

(e) Approved the proposed programme of work for the High-level Group, and requested the group to report back to the Commission at its forty-ninth session on its implementation;

(f) Adopted the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, noted that it is a living document, subject to future adjustments, and stressed the importance of its implementation, including through regional and national plans;

(g) Welcomed the commitment by the members of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities to actively contribute to the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan, including for capacity-building in their respective statistical domains;

(h) Welcomed the conclusions of the seminar on open data, on the theme "Adding value by matching access with privacy and security", held in New York on 3 March 2017, and noted that as open data initiatives are explicitly referenced in the Cape Town Global Action Plan and can play a critical role in supporting the

[4] E/CN.3/2017/3.

implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[5] the Commission has included an item on open data in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, in 2018, and encouraged groups working on big data, fundamental principles and quality frameworks to take relevant aspects of open data into account in their respective work programmes.

48/103
Transformative agenda for official statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed great appreciation to the co-organizers and donors of the regional conferences on the transformative agenda for official statistics for their contribution to the successful organization of those events;

(b) Supported the conclusions of the regional conferences, and considered the formulation of regional action plans an important step towards the modernization and transformation of national and regional statistical systems, in particular, in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[6]

(c) Agreed with the proposed update of the *Handbook of Statistical Organization*,[7] and supported the organization of focused thematic conferences, working closely with relevant partners and building on existing bodies of work in the respective thematic areas;

(d) Noted the synergies of the strategic themes discussed during the conferences on the transformative agenda and the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, and stressed that the Global Action Plan, managed by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is the overarching umbrella under which all these activities should be aligned;

(e) Welcomed the progress in cooperation among the member organizations of the memorandum of understanding group on the statistical activities of the multilateral development banks, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, and supported the priority areas of activity and future collaboration identified by the group.

48/104
Regional statistical development

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Economic Commission for Europe;[8]

[5] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[6] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XVII.7.
[8] E/CN.3/2017/6.

(b) Expressed its appreciation for the work undertaken in the Economic Commission for Europe region, especially for its focus on emerging topics in statistics, including modernization and measurement of the value of official statistics, legal frameworks of official statistics, the exchange and sharing of economic data and measuring extreme events and disasters, which are also topics of interest to the global statistical community;

(c) Stressed the importance of capacity-building for countries in the region, including in the new statistical areas;

(d) Noted the potential global applicability and usefulness of standards and guidelines developed by the Conference of European Statisticians, including the Generic Statistical Business Process Model, the Common Statistical Production Architecture and methodological guidelines on measuring human capital, migration, poverty, global production, data integration, statistical business registers and climate change-related statistics, especially for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[9] and encouraged the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Statistics Division to collaborate closely on these topics;

(e) Recognized the importance of collaboration among the regional commissions to address shared development challenges, in particular those related to the need to strengthen statistical systems in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

48/105
Big data for official statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics[10] and its three background documents, and congratulated the Global Working Group on the organization of third International Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics, held in Dublin on 30 August and 1 September 2016;

(b) Also welcomed the progressive development and application of methodology in the use of big data sources for purposes of official statistics;

(c) Supported the recommendations of the Global Working Group for access to proprietary data as part of the quality assurance framework for official statistics, including for their consideration in the discussion on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

(d) Agreed that the Global Working Group should develop the business case for a global platform on data, services and applications by applying an incremental and step-by-step approach while still applying an agile management approach for its proof of concept;

[9] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.
[10] E/CN.3/2017/7.

(e) *Stressed* that the business case should build on a partnership with technology companies, data providers and academia, as they can contribute and share their technology and technical expertise for the global platform, and that the partnership should give due attention to the formulation of a policy framework for data governance and information management, including addressing issues of trust, privacy, confidentiality and security of data;

(f) *Requested* the Global Working Group to report back to the Statistical Commission on the business case for the global platform at its forty-ninth session, in 2018.

48/106
Quality assurance in the global statistical system

The Statistical Commission:

(a) *Welcomed* the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

(b) *Agreed* with the proposal to re-establish the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks;

(c) *Welcomed and endorsed* the proposed work programme of the Expert Group for the next two years and *approved* its updated terms of reference;[12]

(d) *Stressed* the importance of high-quality and disaggregated data for the full implementation and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national, regional and global levels, and *recognized* that the Expert Group is a good vehicle to ensure data quality for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(e) *Requested* the Expert Group to take into account the work on data quality already undertaken at the national, regional and global levels to avoid duplicating existing efforts and with a view to harmonizing existing frameworks, and to consider the relationship with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

(f) *Emphasized* the importance of ensuring the quality of data derived from new sources and new data providers, including those outside the official statistical system;

(g) *Requested* the Expert Group to address issues involved in the implementation of the national quality assurance framework, including issues of coordination, and the need to support countries in its implementation.

48/107
Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) *Reiterated* the growing importance of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and noted existing national commitments;

[11] E/CN.3/2017/8.
[12] Ibid., annex.

(b) Agreed to establish a Friends of the Chair group on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

(c) Agreed on the elements of the work programme of the group, as contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

(d) Cautioned against changing the Fundamental Principles at this point and encouraged the group to focus its reflection on implementation and to examine a potentially widened scope of the Fundamental Principles with respect to non-official and non-traditional data;

(e) Requested the group to take into account current discussions on open data, big data and quality assurance;

(f) Also requested the group to propose ways to give the Fundamental Principles higher visibility, in particular beyond the community of official statistics;

(g) Welcomed the expressions of interest to join the Friends of the Chair group, requested the Bureau to finalize the terms of reference, taking into account the comments made at forty-eighth session of the Commission, and requested the Secretariat to facilitate the formation of the group.

48/108
Integration of statistical and geospatial information

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information,[14] and expressed its gratitude for the significant progress achieved in the work on the integration of statistical and geospatial information, under the leadership of Australia and Mexico, and for the subsequent formulation of the global statistical geospatial framework;

(b) Reiterated the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[15] and the 2020 round of population and housing censuses and agricultural censuses as important drivers for the integration of statistical and geospatial information in support of evidence-based decision-making across many sectors and for increased institutional coordination and collaboration between national statistical and geospatial agencies and other stakeholders, especially in developing countries;

(c) Endorsed the five guiding principles of the global statistical geospatial framework as developed by the Expert Group and as adopted by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, with a view to developing the full framework as an international standard at an appropriate time;

(d) Recognized the importance of the continuing work of the Expert Group and its focus on the consolidation and implementation of the global statistical geospatial framework, including in the preparation of examples at the country level;

[13] E/CN.3/2017/9.
[14] E/CN.3/2017/10.
[15] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(e) Commented, in this context, on aspects of the global statistical geospatial framework, particularly on the importance of standards, geocoding and privacy concerns, and that statistical data should be presented as aggregates, and not as individual data, and requested the Expert Group to take these comments into account;

(f) Agreed with the proposal that the mandate of the Expert Group be strengthened for it to become the overall coordination group for all activities in the area of the integration of statistical and geospatial information;

(g) Emphasized the need for the regional statistical bodies to develop and strengthen partnerships with the regional bodies of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, given their growing importance in the context of integration of data from surveys, administrative sources and geospatial information for the Sustainable Development Goals, and also emphasized the need to streamline statistical production processes.

48/109
Social statistics

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General,[16] and commended the work done in this area by the Statistics Division and its partners;

(b) Endorsed the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016) for use as an international statistical classification, and appreciated the efforts of the countries and other experts who contributed to its finalization;

(c) Supported the proposal to develop methodological guidelines on how to operationalize ICATUS 2016 and produce time-use statistics using the latest technologies, noted the countries that had expressed an interest in contributing to the guidelines, and also noted the need to provide technical assistance to countries, particularly in developing regions;

(d) Urged countries to give high priority to time-use statistics, given their increased demand and their critical role in the review and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(e) Welcomed the draft methodological guidelines for the production of statistics on asset ownership from a gender perspective, produced by the Statistics Division and key partners under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project, and also welcomed the finalization of the guidelines for the production of statistics on entrepreneurship from a gender perspective and the provision of technical assistance to countries interested in implementing them;

(f) Supported the proposed next steps under the Global Gender Statistics Programme, and welcomed the proposal of Japan to host the seventh Global Forum

[16] E/CN.3/2017/11

on Gender Statistics and the twelfth meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in Tokyo in 2018;

(g) Welcomed the relaunch of the disability statistics programme by the Statistics Division, endorsed its work programme, requested that the work be expanded in the context of the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in collaboration with relevant stakeholders in this field, requested the Statistics Division to take into account the existing measurement instruments, including those developed by the World Health Organization and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, and supported the use of the short set of questions on disability status developed by the Washington Group for the purposes of disaggregation for the Goals.

48/110
Statistics on drugs and drug use

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Took note of the presentation of the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a road map to improve drug statistics,[17] and expressed its appreciation to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for their work in reviewing existing challenges and preparing a comprehensive road map;

(b) Recognized that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the United Nations policymaking body with the primary responsibility for drug control matters, and therefore having reviewed and recognized the statistical merits of the road map, commended it for the consideration of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to ensure harmonization with the policy directions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in this regard encouraged collaboration between the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(c) Stressed the need for national statistical capacity-building to support Member States in improving the quality and availability of drug statistics, and invited international and regional organizations to support Member States in this regard, upon their request.

48/111
National accounts

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts,[18] expressed its appreciation for the activities undertaken by the members of the Working Group, the regional commissions, other regional organizations and

[17] E/CN.3/2017/12.
[18] E/CN.3/2017/13.

countries to facilitate the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008[19] and supporting statistics, and endorsed the programme of work of the Working Group and the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts for 2017;

(b) Expressed its appreciation for the progress made in resolving research issues related to the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008, noted the emergence of some conceptual issues that extend beyond the System of National Accounts 2008 and requested the Working Group to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session on progress in addressing those issues, taking into consideration the integration of economic, social and environmental statistics and frameworks for measuring progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[20]

(c) Expressed its appreciation for the guidance provided on issues emerging from the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008, including the completion of several manuals, handbooks and guidelines, and urged the Working Group to continue to give priority to practical guidance on issues that would facilitate the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008;

(d) Encouraged international agencies to speed up the work to set up secure data sharing mechanisms between countries to address asymmetries in cross-border flows and positions arising from the globalization of production, trade and financing;

(e) Welcomed the progress made in implementing the System of National Accounts 2008, expressed concern at the relatively low level of compliance with the minimum required data set, urged those countries with a low level of compliance to develop basic source data for the compilation of national accounts that are policy-relevant and fit for purpose, and in this regard called upon the global and regional agencies to provide a focused, funded and coordinated programme not only on national accounts but also on integrated household and business statistics, in support of the compilation of national accounts;

(f) Noted the progress of the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) data transmission mechanism for national accounts, and recognized that the implementation of the SDMX protocols by countries will facilitate data transmission and thereby significantly reduce the response burden in submitting data to international organizations.

48/112
Environmental-economic accounting

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting in scaling up the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) to meet the targets set out in the updated implementation strategy and for the Committee's renewed focus on coordination of a global work programme;

[19] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XVII.29.
[20] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(b) Stressed the value of SEEA in measuring Sustainable Development Goal indicators;

(c) Requested that the Committee of Experts continue its work on the development of SEEA-compliant databases that include the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with international organizations developing estimates in consultation with countries and only publishing results with countries' consent;

(d) Supported the efforts of the Committee of Experts to strengthen capacity-building, which include developing in-depth courses and e-learning on SEEA modules, developing technical guidance documents, including technical notes, developing a knowledge platform and renewing focus on the coordination of technical assistance at the global level;

(e) Agreed in principle with the proposed priority areas for the advancement of the research agenda for the SEEA Central Framework, and urged the Committee of Experts to support cooperation among all relevant technical groups;

(f) Supported the efforts of the Committee of Experts to update the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting manual by 2020, and encouraged countries to scale up experimentation and testing;

(g) Welcomed the collaboration with the Committee on Statistics and the Tourism Satellite Account of the World Tourism Organization, and requested that a technical note on the link between SEEA and the Tourism Satellite Account be developed as soon as possible;

(h) Encouraged the Committee to develop materials in support of the promotion of SEEA, in particular those raising awareness of its usefulness for policy.

48/113
International Comparison Programme

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the World Bank,[21] and expressed its appreciation to the World Bank, as the global implementing agency of the International Comparison Programme, and to the various regional implementing agencies for their efforts on the new comparison cycle and the smooth transition to the new organizational arrangements for making the Programme permanent;

(b) Expressed its support for the established governance framework, and welcomed the beginning of the activities of the newly created governing bodies to execute the 2017 comparison cycle;

(c) Approved the proposed amendment to the composition of the Governing Board of the International Comparison Programme to accommodate major regional donors as additional permanent members of the Board, in line with the recommendation of the Friends of the Chair group on the 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme, and observed that the composition of the Board may be subject to review in the future regarding appropriate representation;

[21] E/CN.3/2017/15.

(d) Expressed its general satisfaction with the governance, technical, capacity-building, advocacy and funding activities undertaken thus far, and while noting the concerns expressed by some countries, requested that work in the current cycle progress in an open and transparent manner;

(e) Urged participating countries to integrate and harmonize International Comparison Programme activities with their regular work on price statistics and national accounts to ensure that the Programme becomes a sustainable and truly permanent programme, and requested that proper attention be devoted to research on resolving possible conflicting issues between the Programme and the consumer price index;

(f) Stressed the need for promoting the use of International Comparison Programme data in regular decision-making.

48/114
Business registers

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers,[22] and congratulated the Wiesbaden Group on the progress made on a number of emerging issues;

(b) Reiterated the importance of business registers, and underlined the need for capacity-building activities in this area for developing countries;

(c) Endorsed the proposal to establish United Nations guidelines for statistical business registers based on existing guidelines, notably the Guidelines for Statistical Business Registers of the Economic Commission for Europe, and taking into account the needs of countries with less-developed statistical systems by incorporating practical guidance and country cases applicable to a broad range of statistical systems;

(d) Requested the creation of a committee of experts with balanced geographical representation and with terms of reference to prepare the guidelines for statistical business registers and give guidance on issues of business and basic economic statistics, taking into account the use of administrative data, the choice of statistical units in the context of globalization, and issues related to a large informal sector;

(e) Endorsed the updated terms of reference of the Wiesbaden Group.

48/115
Tourism statistics

The Statistical Commission:

[22] E/CN.3/2017/16.

(a) Expressed its appreciation for the report of the World Tourism Organization, and acknowledged the country support provided by the World Tourism Organization in this area;

(b) Supported the development of the statistical framework for measuring sustainable tourism by the working group of experts on measuring sustainable tourism of the World Tourism Organization, which will include the development of indicators for sustainable tourism, measurement at the subnational level and pilot projects, and noted the interest of a number of countries in participating in these pilot projects;

(c) Agreed with the proposal to prepare a compilation guide for the Tourism Satellite Account under the supervision of the Committee on Statistics and the Tourism Satellite Account of the World Tourism Organization;

(d) Agreed with the proposal to prepare a technical note linking the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the Tourism Satellite Account under the auspices of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting, the Committee on Statistics and the Tourism Satellite Account of the World Tourism Organization;

(e) Stressed the need for capacity-building for measuring sustainable tourism and, in particular, for compiling the Tourism Satellite Account and SEEA, taking account of the constraints and challenges of the statistical systems in developing countries.

48/116
Statistics for economies based on natural resources

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for Economies Based on Natural Resources;[23]

(b) Agreed with the proposed plan of work to finalize the handbook on statistics for economies based on natural resources, including the conduct of a global consultation, and stressed that the work should be completed before the forty-ninth session of the Commission so that the Commission may consider the handbook for endorsement in 2018;

(c) Supported the use of the draft handbook in the production of statistics on mining and in the analysis of its impact on the economy, the environment and broader society, and stressed the importance of the availability of different language versions;

(d) Considered that the original mandate of the Ulaanbaatar Group will be completed after the endorsement of the handbook in 2018, unless a concrete proposal is made to extend the mandate of the Group to include, for instance, other types of natural resources.

[23] E/CN.3/2017/18.

48/117
Programme questions (Statistics Division)

The Statistical Commission took note of the oral report presented by the Director of the Statistics Division concerning the current activities, plans and priorities of the Division. In particular, the Commission took note of the draft programme of work of the Division for the biennium 2018-2019, contained in a conference room paper. It authorized the Bureau to revise the list of outputs in the current 2016-2017 work programme as necessary. It also took note of the recommendation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, expressed in an internal audit of the statistics subprogramme conducted in 2016,[24] that the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in consultation with the Statistical Commission, should explore the possibility of designating a senior official as United Nations Chief Statistician to coordinate statistical matters across United Nations entities. The Commission agreed that this topic should be discussed further by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

48/118
Information items

The Statistical Commission took note of the following reports:

Report of the Secretary-General on the work on the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals[25]

Report of the Secretary-General on demographic statistics[26]

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys[27]

Report of the World Health Organization on health statistics[28]

Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics[29]

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics[30]

Report of the Secretary-General on short-term economic statistics[31]

Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics[32]

[24] Office of Internal Oversight Services, "Audit of the management of the statistics subprogramme and related technical cooperation projects in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs" (report 2016/032).
[25] E/CN.3/2017/4.
[26] E/CN.3/2017/19.
[27] E/CN.3/2017/20.
[28] E/CN.3/2017/21.
[29] E/CN.3/2017/22.
[30] E/CN.3/2017/23.
[31] E/CN.3/2017/24.
[32] E/CN.3/2017/25.

Report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics[33]

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on recent developments in agricultural and rural statistics[34]

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities[35]

Report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System[36]

Report of the Secretary-General on statistical capacity-building[37]

Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century and the World Bank on statistical capacity-building[38]

Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors[39]

Note by the Secretary-General on policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Commission[40]

[33] E/CN.3/2017/26.
[34] E/CN.3/2017/27.
[35] E/CN.3/2017/28.
[36] E/CN.3/2017/29.
[37] E/CN.3/2017/30.
[38] E/CN.3/2017/31.
[39] E/CN.3/2017/32.
[40] E/CN.3/2017/33.

Chapter II
Items for discussion and decision

A. Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. The Commission considered item 3 (a) of its agenda at its 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 8th meetings, on 7, 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 1st meeting, on 7 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2) and the report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/CN.3/2017/3). The Commission also had before it, for information, the report of the Secretary-General on the work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/CN.3/2017/4).

2. At its 1st meeting, on 7 March, the Commission heard a statement by the observer for the Philippines, who introduced the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Sweden, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba, Germany, China, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America, Colombia, New Zealand and Brazil, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Malta (on behalf of the European Union).

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 March, The Commission continued its consideration of the sub-item and heard statements made by the representative of Romania, as well as by the observers for Bangladesh (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Fiji (on behalf of the small island developing States), Turkmenistan, Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Namibia (on behalf of the African States), India, the Philippines, Canada, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Algeria, Malaysia, Belize (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Australia, Egypt (on behalf of the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)), Albania, Norway, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Mongolia, Bahrain, Samoa, South Africa, Kyrgyzstan, Austria, Myanmar, Jordan, Ukraine, Spain, Kazakhstan, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Israel and Uruguay.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made on the report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators by the observer for the secretariat of the Pacific Community and the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (speaking also on behalf of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

5. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 March, the Commission heard a statement by the observer for Hungary, who introduced the report of the High-level Group for

Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/CN.3/2017/3), also under item 3 (a). Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Qatar (on behalf of the States members of ESCWA), Cuba, New Zealand, Colombia and the United States of America, as well as by the observers for the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Belize, Suriname, South Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, India, Egypt (on behalf of the African States), Senegal, Iraq, Bangladesh and Denmark.

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observer for the State of Palestine and the representatives of FAO (on behalf of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

9. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 March, the Commission had before it a draft resolution entitled "Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", submitted under item 3 (a) and contained in an informal paper in English.

10. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Libya and China, as well as by the observers for India, Suriname, South Africa, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman, Jordan and Egypt.

11. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a revised draft resolution, contained in an informal paper in English.

12. At the same meeting, the Commission was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

13. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cameroon, Switzerland, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Mexico, Germany, the United States of America, Japan, the Russian Federation, Italy, Latvia, Brazil, China, New Zealand, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Angola, as well as by the observers for Uganda, India, Suriname, Argentina, Canada, the Philippines, Samoa (on behalf of the small island developing States), Uruguay, South Africa, Denmark, Norway, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Australia, Bahrain (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru, Bangladesh, the Sudan, Mongolia, Israel, Indonesia, Hungary, the Dominican Republic, Tunisia, Paraguay, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Algeria, Malta, Egypt (on behalf of the States members of ESCWA) and Panama. A statement was also made by the observer for the State of Palestine.

14. Also at its 7th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A).

15. At the same meeting, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (a) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/101).

16. At its 7th meeting, and also under item 3 (a), the Commission had before it another draft decision also contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur. At its 8th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/102).

B. Transformative agenda for official statistics

17. The Commission considered item 3 (b) of its agenda at its 3rd and 8th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the transformative agenda for official statistics (E/CN.3/2017/5).

18. At its 3rd meeting, the Commission heard a statement by the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General. Thereafter, statements were made by the representatives of Switzerland, Colombia, New Zealand, Sweden, Mexico, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observers for Suriname (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), South Africa, the Philippines, Barbados, Saudi Arabia, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Jordan, Samoa, Bangladesh, Senegal (on behalf of the African States) and Turkmenistan.

19. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the State of Palestine (on behalf of the States members of ESCWA) and the Caribbean Community and by the representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). A statement was also made by the observer for the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

21. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (b) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/103).

C. Regional statistical development

22. The Commission considered item 3 (c) of its agenda at its 3rd, 7th and 8th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Economic Commission for Europe on regional statistical development (E/CN.3/2017/8) and heard a statement by the representative of ECE, who introduced the report.

23. At the 3rd meeting, statements were made on item 3 (c) by the representatives of Germany, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Latvia, Mexico, China, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden, as well as by the observers for Kazakhstan, Armenia, Slovenia, Mongolia, Austria, Tunisia (on behalf of the African States) and the Netherlands.

24. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

25. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

26. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (c) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/104).

D. Big data for official statistics

27. The Commission considered item 3 (d) of its agenda at its 4th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 4th meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/7) and heard a statement by the observer for Denmark, who introduced the report.

28. At the 4th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (d) by the representatives of Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cameroon, Japan, New Zealand, China and Cuba, as well as by the observers for Malta (on behalf of the European Union), Guyana, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Suriname, Viet Nam, South Africa, Poland, Morocco, Barbados, Australia, France, Armenia, Oman and Indonesia.

29. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the World Bank.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

31. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (d) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/105).

e. Quality assurance in the global statistical system

32. The Commission considered item 3 (e) of its agenda at its 4th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 4th meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on quality assurance in the global statistical system (E/CN.3/2017/8) and heard a statement by the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who introduced the report.

33. At the 4th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (e) by the representatives of Mexico, Brazil and Colombia, as well as by the observers for Norway, Suriname, Oman, Canada, Rwanda, the Islamic Republic of Iran, South Africa, Viet Nam and Tunisia.

34. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of FAO (on behalf of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities) and ESCAP, as well as by the observer for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

35. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

36. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (e) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/106).

f. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

37. The Commission considered item 3 (f) of its agenda at its 4th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 8 and 10 March 2017. At its 4th meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/9) and heard a statement by the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who introduced the report.

38. At the 4th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (f) by the representatives of New Zealand, Japan and China, as well as by the observers for India, South Africa, Suriname, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the African States), Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Denmark, Bahrain and Egypt.

39. At the same meeting, the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

40. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (f) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/107).

G. Integration of statistical and geospatial information

41. The Commission considered item 3 (g) of its agenda at its 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th meetings, from 8 to 10 March 2017. At its 4th meeting, on 8 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information (E/CN.3/2017/10) and heard a statement by the observer for Australia, who introduced the report.

42. At the 4th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (g) by the representatives of Mexico, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Sweden, Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observers for Jordan, the Sudan (on behalf of the African States), Bahrain, Belize, South Africa, Bangladesh, Poland and Egypt.

43. At the 5th meeting, on 9 March, a statement was made by the observer for Morocco. A statement was also made by the representative of ECE.

44. At the same meeting, a representative of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

45. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (g) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on t10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/108).

H. Social statistics

46. The Commission considered item 3 (h) of its agenda at its 5th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 5th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on social statistics (E/CN.3/2017/11) and heard a statement by the Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who introduced the report.

47. At the 5th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (h) by the representatives of New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Germany, Sweden, Italy and the Russian Federation, as well as the observers for the Philippines, Cambodia, Barbados, Mongolia, Grenada (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Finland, India, South Africa, Morocco, Australia, Hungary, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

48. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observer for the State of Palestine and the representative of ECE.

49. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

50. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (h) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/109).

I. Statistics on drugs and drug use

51. The Commission considered item 3 (i) of its agenda at its 5th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 5th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on an international road map to improve drug statistics (E/CN.3/2017/12) and heard a statement by the representative of Mexico, who introduced the report.

52. At the 5th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (i) by the representatives of Qatar, the Russian Federation, Italy, Colombia, Cuba, Belarus, Brazil and Libya, as well as by the observers for Spain, Mali (on behalf of the African States), Belize, the Netherlands, Peru and the Sudan. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

53. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

54. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (i) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/110).

J. National accounts

55. The Commission considered item 3 (j) of its agenda at its 5th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 5th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (E/CN.3/2017/13). The Commission heard a statement by the representative of the International Monetary Fund, who introduced the report.

56. At the 5th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (j) by the representatives of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, China and Brazil, as well as by the observers for Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Fiji, Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), the Philippines, Portugal, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, Turkmenistan, Morocco, Spain, Jordan, Tunisia, Indonesia and South Africa (on behalf of the African States).

57. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

58. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (j) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/111).

K. Environmental-economic accounting

59. The Commission considered item 3 (k) of its agenda at its 5th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 5th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (E/CN.3/2017/14) and heard a statement by the observer for the Netherlands, who introduced the report.

60. At the 5th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (k) by the representatives of Sweden, China and Switzerland, as well as by the observers for South Africa, Jamaica, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Suriname, Finland and India.

61. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

62. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (k) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/112).

L. International Comparison Programme

63. The Commission considered item 3 (l) of its agenda at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 6th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the World Bank on the International Comparison Programme (E/CN.3/2017/15) and heard a statement by the representative of the World Bank, who introduced the report.

64. At the 6th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (l) by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Mexico and New Zealand, as well as by the observers for India, Suriname (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Uganda, South Africa and Viet Nam.

65. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the secretariats of the Caribbean Community and the Asian Development Bank and by the representative of ESCWA.

66. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

67. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (l) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/113).

M. Business registers

68. The Commission considered item 3 (m) of its agenda at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 6th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers (E/CN.3/2017/16) and heard a statement by the representative of Japan, who introduced the report.

69. At the 6th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (m) by the representatives of Germany, the Republic of Korea, Mexico and Italy, as well as by the observers for Zambia, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. A statement was also made by the representative of ESCAP.

70. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Trade Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

71. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (m) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/114).

N. Tourism statistics

72. The Commission considered item 3 (n) of its agenda at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 6th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics (E/CN.3/2017/17) and heard a statement by the representative of the World Tourism Organization, who introduced the report.

73. At the 6th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (n) by the representatives of Mexico and Kenya, as well as by the observers for Austria, Belize (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Oman, Morocco, Spain, Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific island States), the Philippines and Guyana.

74. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Trade Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

75. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (n) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/115).

O. Statistics for economies based on natural resources

76. The Commission considered item 3 (o) of its agenda at its 6th, 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 and 10 March 2017. At its 6th meeting, on 9 March, the Commission had before it the report of the Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for Economies Based on Natural Resources (E/CN.3/2017/18) and heard a statement by the observer of Australia, who introduced the report.

77. At the 6th meeting, statements were made on item 3 (o) by the representatives of Angola and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for Guyana (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Rwanda (on behalf of the African States), Suriname and Chile. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

78. At the same meeting, the Chief of the Industrial and Energy Statistics Section of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Commission

79. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission had before it a draft decision contained in an informal paper introduced by the Rapporteur under item 3 (o) of its agenda. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 48/116).

Chapter III
Items for information

1. The Commission considered item 4 (sub-items (a)-(m)) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017.

2. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of New Zealand, as well as by the observers for Suriname and Grenada (both speaking on behalf of the Caribbean Community).

3. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs responded to questions raised and comments made from the floor.

A. Demographic statistics

Action taken by the Commission

4. The Commission considered item 4 (a) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on demographic statistics (E/CN.3/2017/19).

5. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on demographic statistics (E/CN.3/2017/19) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

B. Household surveys

Action taken by the Commission

6. The Commission considered item 4 (b) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (E/CN.3/2017/20).

7. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (E/CN.3/2017/20) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

C. Health statistics

Action taken by the Commission

8. The Commission considered item 4 (c) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the World Health Organization on health statistics (E/CN.3/2017/21).

9. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the World Health Organization on health statistics (E/CN.3/2017/21) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

D. Education statistics

Action taken by the Commission

10. The Commission considered item 4 (d) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics (E/CN.3/2017/22).

11. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on education statistics (E/CN.3/2017/22) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

E. Price statistics

Action taken by the Commission

12. The Commission considered item 4 (e) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/23).

13. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/23) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

F. Short-term economic statistics

Action taken by the Commission

14. The Commission considered item 4 (f) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on short-term economic statistics (E/CN.3/2017/24).

15. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on short-term economic statistics (E/CN.3/2017/24) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

G. Finance statistics

Action taken by the Commission

16. The Commission considered item 4 (g) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/25).

17. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/25) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

H. International trade and economic globalization statistics

Action taken by the Commission

18. The Commission considered item 4 (h) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/26).

19. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics (E/CN.3/2017/26) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

I. Agricultural and rural statistics

Action taken by the Commission

20. The Commission considered item 4 (i) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on recent developments in agricultural and rural statistics (E/CN.3/2017/27).

21. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on recent developments in agricultural and rural statistics (E/CN.3/2017/27) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

J. Coordination of statistical programmes

Action taken by the Commission

22. The Commission considered item 4 (j) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (E/CN.3/2017/28) and the report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System (E/CN.3/2017/29).

23. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (E/CN.3/2017/28) and the report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System (E/CN.3/2017/29) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

K. Statistical capacity-building

Action taken by the Commission

24. The Commission considered item 4 (k) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on statistical capacity-building (E/CN.3/2017/30) and the report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century and the World Bank on statistical capacity-building (E/CN.3/2017/31).

25. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on statistical capacity-building (E/CN.3/2017/30) and the report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century and the World Bank on statistical capacity-building (E/CN.3/2017/31) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

L. Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata

Action taken by the Commission

26. The Commission considered item 4 (l) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it the report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors (E/CN.3/2017/32).

27. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors (E/CN.3/2017/32) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

M. Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

Action taken by the Commission

28. The Commission considered item 4 (m) of its agenda at its 6th meeting, on 9 March 2017. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2017/33).

29. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2017/33) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/118).

Chapter IV
Programme questions (Statistics Division)

1. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 10 March 2017, and heard an oral report by the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs concerning the current activities, plans and priorities of the Division.

2. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of China, as well as by the observers for Thailand, Samoa (on behalf of the small island developing States) and the Islamic Republic of Iran. A statement was also made by the observer for the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics.

Action taken by the Commission

3. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission took note of the oral report presented by the Director of the Statistics Division concerning the current activities, plans and priorities of the Division. In particular, the Commission took note of the draft programme of work of the Division for the biennium 2018-2019. It authorized the Bureau to revise the list of outputs in the current 2016-2017 work programme as necessary (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 48/117).

Chapter V

Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

1. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 7th meeting, on 10 March 2017. It had before it the following documents, which were introduced and orally revised by a representative of the Statistical Services Branch of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (E/CN.3/2017/L.2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Statistical Commission, 2017-2021 (E/CN.3/2017/34).

2. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Suriname.

Action taken by the Commission

3. At its 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session as outlined in document E/CN.3/2017/L.2 and as orally revised, and entrusted the Bureau with streamlining and finalizing it. The Commission also decided to recommend the provisional agenda to the Economic and Social Council for approval (see chap. I, sect. B).

4. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that its forty-ninth session be held from 6 to 9 March 2018 (see chap. I, sect. B).

5. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved its draft multi-year programme of work for 2017-2021 (E/CN.3/2017/34).

Chapter VI

Report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session

1. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 7th and 8th meetings, on 10 March 2017.

2. At the 7th meeting, on 10 March, the Rapporteur introduced the draft report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session (E/CN.3/2017/L.3), together with an informal paper containing the draft decisions of the session.

3. At the same meeting, statements were made on the text of the draft decisions by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mexico, Sweden, the United States of America, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Belarus, China, Italy, Switzerland and Colombia, as well as by the observers for India, Suriname, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Panama, Australia and Mongolia. A statement was also made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

4. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

5. At the 8th meeting, on 10 March, statements were made by the representative of Mexico and by the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Action taken by the Commission

6. At its 8th meeting, on 10 March, the Commission adopted the draft report on its forty-eighth session, including the draft decisions contained therein, as orally revised, and entrusted the Rapporteur with streamlining and finalizing it.

Chapter VII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Statistical Commission held its forty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 10 March 2017. The Commission held eight meetings.

B. Attendance

2. The session was attended by the representatives of the 24 States members of the Commission. Also in attendance were observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-Member States, representatives of United Nations system organizations and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.3/2017/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

3. At its 1st meeting, on 7 March, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair:

Paulo **Rama** (Brazil)

Vice-Chairs:

Zachary **Mwangi Chege** (Kenya)
Gyeongjoon **Yoo** (Republic of Korea)
Georges-Simon **Ulrich** (Switzerland)

Rapporteur:

Aija **Kigane** (Latvia)

D. Agenda and organization of work

4. At its 1st meeting, on 7 March, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, as contained in document E/CN.3/2017/1.

5. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional programme of work and timetable of the session (E/CN.3/2017/L.1).

6. Also at the same meeting, the Commission invited the following intergovernmental organizations to participate as observers at its forty-eighth session: the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre, the Eurasian Economic Commission, and the European Free Trade Association.

B. Documentation

7. The documents before the Commission at its forty-eighth session are available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents.

17-04190 (E) 110517

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Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2017
Supplement No. 5

E/2017/25-E/CN.9/2017/6

Commission on Population and Development

Report on the fiftieth session (15 April 2016 and 3-7 April 2017)

United Nations • New York, 2017

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Summary

The fiftieth session of the Commission on Population and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters on 15 April 2016 and from 3 to 7 April 2017. Its special theme was "Changing population age structures and sustainable development". Opening statements were made by the Chef de Cabinet of the United Nations on behalf of the Secretary-General, by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and by the Director of the Population Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Following these statements, the Commission commemorated the 50th session, taking place 70 years after the first session of the Population Commission in 1947, by showing a video featuring interviews with persons familiar with the Commission's history, including current and former staff of the United Nations, the current and one former Chair of the Commission, and other representatives of Member States, non-governmental organizations and academia.

The Commission considered four reports of the Secretary-General. The report of the Secretary-General on changing population age structures and sustainable development (E/CN.9/2017/2), prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, provides an overview of changes in the age distribution of populations that are taking place both globally and across a wide range of countries and regions. Although the transition towards longer lives and smaller families is universal, its speed and timing vary greatly across countries and regions. The proportion of children and youth in the world is slowly declining, while that of older persons is rising. While Europe is currently the oldest region and Africa the youngest, all countries are undergoing a similar demographic transition leading, eventually, to an age distribution that is much older than in the past.

Such changes, which are influenced by various social and economic factors, have important implications for sustainable development. The failure to account for and adapt to changes in a population's age structure can exacerbate existing gaps in development, especially when the shift in population over time is toward age groups that lack access to essential services and social protection. Countries with growing populations of young people must find ways to provide education and employment opportunities for youth or risk forfeiting some portion of their potential contribution toward national development.

Because of population ageing, the number of persons requiring extended care due to disability or functional limitation is likely to increase in all countries. National health systems should promote healthy lifestyles and provide quality care throughout the life course. Governments and other stakeholders should support family caregivers while also providing options for community-based and institutional care when needed. Countries unprepared for the challenge of population ageing will face difficulties in managing its fiscal impacts on public support systems for older persons.

The report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on changing population age structures and sustainable development, in the context of the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2017/3) was prepared by the United Nations Population Fund. The report provides examples of policies and programmes that countries have developed and implemented to address the challenges and harness the opportunities of changing age structures, including policies that can help to unlock the potential for increased economic output

and productivity associated with changes in the age distribution — often called the demographic dividend. Investing in the human capital of the population, including by promoting sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and gender equality, is necessary to eliminate barriers to poverty eradication. Without such investments, individuals and communities may be unable to realize their full potential. With good data and effective research, accompanied by the sharing of experiences across countries and proactive policies and programmes, successful adaptation to age structure changes can be a critical part of an overall strategy for eradicating poverty and achieving prosperity and sustainable development.

The report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2017/4), prepared by the United Nations Population Fund, reviews trends over time in funding from both external donors and domestic sources. Official development assistance remains critical for supporting sexual and reproductive health programmes, especially for least developed countries. Reliable data on resource flows are essential for successful advocacy. Given the evolution of financial assistance for sexual and reproductive health, there is a need to explore new data sources and to review the methods being used to achieve greater specificity. It is also critical to explore the possibility of achieving the objectives of this work through other mechanisms, such as the national health accounts.

The report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2016 (E/CN.9/2017/5) and the draft programme of work for 2018-2019 (E/CN.9/2017/CRP.1) show the progress made by the Population Division in implementing its programme of work, as well as the existing plans for its future work. The Division has continued to strengthen the demographic evidence base through its analytical reports, global datasets and other publications, and through its capacity-building activities. It has also contributed to the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda, including through the production of Sustainable Development Goal indicators, and has supported intergovernmental processes in the Commission on Population and Development and the General Assembly.

Member States reaffirmed, in their statements throughout the session, their support for the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and recounted their experiences of implementation. Many emphasized that the full implementation of the Programme of Action would be critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and stressed the importance of taking population trends, including changing age structures, into account in their development planning. Falling levels of fertility, leading to increasing proportions of the population in the working age range, were opening a demographic window of opportunity. Speakers highlighted the necessity of investing in human capital, especially for youth, through policies and programmes to improve access to education and health. To benefit from that investment, it was important to ensure the availability of employment opportunities, especially for youth. Speakers also drew attention to the reproductive health needs of youth, including for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, and called for an end to child and early marriage, violence against youth and gender-based violence.

At the same time, countries described the policies and programmes they were implementing to address the health, welfare and inclusion of growing populations of older persons. To promote active ageing, countries need to ensure that continued participation in the labour force and society at large remains an option at older ages. An ageing population also requires attending to the long-term sustainability of social

security and pension systems, which may require adjustments, for example in the age of eligibility for full benefits.

On Monday, 3 April, the Commission heard a keynote address on "Changing age structures and sustainable development in youthful societies" by Eliya Zulu, Executive Director of the African Institute for Development Policy in Nairobi. Mr. Zulu noted that the share of people in each age group affects development needs and policies. If countries achieved a substantial reduction in fertility, there would be fewer dependent children requiring support, while the population at working ages would continue to grow. This shift in age structure could usher in a period of rapid economic growth, known as the "demographic dividend".

On Tuesday, 4 April, Rania Antonopoulos, Director of the Gender Equality and the Economy programme at the Levy Economics Institute and currently Alternate Minister of Labour in the Government of Greece, delivered a keynote address on the theme "Changes in age structure and sustainable development in ageing societies". She emphasized the importance of macroeconomic policies to provide employment opportunities for youth and younger adults, especially in countries where the concentration of population in the working age range is creating an opportunity to benefit from a demographic dividend. In ageing societies, fostering robust public pension and health-care systems is important. Countries should formulate policies to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, recognizing that, in developed countries, international migration can help to avoid extreme scenarios of population ageing. Similarly, countries can reduce the pace of population ageing by facilitating higher fertility through family support programmes. The speaker also stressed the importance of women's participation in the labour force and drew attention to the need to transform women's unpaid work into paid work to ensure their equitable access to social security and thus promote women's empowerment.

On Wednesday, 5 April, the Commission heard a series of national voluntary presentations coupled with a panel discussion and interactive debate on topics related to the implementation of the Programme of Action, with an emphasis on changing population age structures and sustainable development. The following countries made national presentations (in order of presentation): China, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines and the Sudan. All presenters highlighted recent demographic trends and current policy approaches for addressing changing population age structures. The demographic transition is at different stages in these countries, especially regarding fertility levels. Most countries have implemented national strategies to improve access to modern methods of contraception. Inequality is a major concern, as economic growth has not benefitted all parts of the population equally.

The national presentations acknowledged that there was a relatively short window of time to benefit from the demographic dividend made possible by the fall in fertility and the resulting concentration of population in the working age range. They recognized that countries need to plan ahead to accommodate changes in the age distribution. The expert panellists, responding to the presentations, noted common themes, including the need to invest in youth and human capital. The importance of preventing early marriage and adolescent childbearing was also highlighted. Panellists pointed to the value of countries learning from one another and sharing experiences of both success and failure in policymaking and implementation.

It was the first time that the Commission had provided an opportunity for Member States to make national voluntary presentations. This segment of the annual session allowed Member States to present their national experiences of

implementation in greater depth and to benefit from the commentaries provided by the expert panellists. The format was conducive to an interactive discussion among various participants in the annual session.

Approximately 160 representatives of non-governmental organizations from more than 65 distinct organizations accredited with the Economic and Social Council — out of roughly 600 who had pre-registered — participated in the annual session. A total of 19 statements on behalf of individual organizations or groups of non-governmental organizations had been submitted well in advance and became official documents of the session. In addition, 16 representatives of non-governmental organizations delivered oral statements from the floor.

At the request of the Chair, the informal consultations were led by two of the Vice-Chairs, Nicola Barker-Murphy (Jamaica) and Eleonora van Munster (Netherlands). Over the course of the informal consultations, the Chair also designated Mustapha Kamal Rosdi (Malaysia) to serve as an additional facilitator.

The major outcomes of the fiftieth session of the Commission were three decisions. The Commission decided on special themes for its fifty-first session, to be held in 2018 ("Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration"), and its fifty-second session, to be held in 2019 ("Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Commission also approved the provisional agenda for its fifty-first session.

Two of the decisions are proposals for action by the Economic and Social Council. Following up on the review of the Commission's methods of work in 2016, the draft decision on the Commission's multi-year programme of work calls for adopting a four-year cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The quadrennial review would be part of a multi-year work programme aligned with the main theme of the Council and with the thematic focus of the high-level political forum meeting under the auspices of the Council. In its draft decision on the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action, the Commission proposed that UNFPA be requested to provide information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used in preparing the report, to be accompanied by technical recommendations on its future scope, format and periodicity. The Commission would review these recommendations at its fifty-first session.

The Commission's deliberations on the special theme of the fiftieth session provided an opportunity for the Commission to link the objectives of the Programme of Action to the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda by focusing on changing population age structures in the context of sustainable development. The most relevant of the Sustainable Development Goals in this discussion were Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 17. The Chair's summary of the discussion on the draft resolution on the theme appears later in the present report.

Contents

Chapter		Page
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	8
	A. Draft decisions for adoption by the Council	8
	B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council	10
II.	General debate: (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels; (b) Special theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation	13
III.	Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population	17
IV.	Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission	18
V.	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session	19
VI.	Organization of the session	20
	A. Opening, closing and duration of the session	20
	B. Attendance	20
	C. Election of officers	20
	D. Agenda	20
	E. Documentation	21

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decisions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-first session*

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session;[1]

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.[2]
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

3. General debate:
   (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
   (b) Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

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* For the discussion, see chap. V.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 5* (E/2017/25).

[2] In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, the Commission, immediately following the close of its fiftieth session, held the first meeting of its fifty-first session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chair and other members of the Bureau, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2017: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2020-2021: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

(a) Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community,

(b) Recalling also its resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995, in which it endorsed the terms of reference proposed by the Commission on Population and Development in the report on its twenty-eighth session,[3] which include reviewing on a regular basis the flow of financial resources and the funding mechanisms to achieve the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action,

(c) Recalling further its resolution 2016/25 of 27 July 2016 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development,

Decides to request the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with the Secretariat, to provide, in the context of the report on the flow of financial resources submitted to the fifty-first session in 2018, a minimum of 45 days prior to the commencement of the session, information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used as the basis for preparing this report, with technical recommendations on, inter alia, the future scope, format and periodicity of the report; and the Commission on Population and Development shall review the technical recommendations at its fifty-first session.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27).

Multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development, including the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2016/25 of 27 July 2016 and its decision 2017/208 of 23 November 2016, as well as General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016,

(a) Decides that, starting with its fifty-third session in 2020, the Commission on Population and Development shall adopt a four-year cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as part of a multi-year work programme aligned with the main theme of the Economic and Social Council and with the thematic focus of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Council;

(b) Affirms that the Commission, according to its mandate pertaining to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, taking into account the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and their interlinkages, will contribute to the thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals taking place at the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

(c) Decides that the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund will collaborate to provide technical support to the Bureau of the Commission, on the basis of their respective complementary roles, in order to support the efficient work of the Commission, throughout the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The following decisions adopted by the Commission and the Chair's summary of the discussion on the draft resolution on the special theme are brought to the attention of the Council:

Decision 2017/101
Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in 2018 and 2019

The Commission on Population and Development decides:

(a) That the special theme for its fifty-first session in 2018 shall be "Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration";

(b) That the special theme for its fifty-second session in 2019 shall be "Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

Decision 2017/102
Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its fiftieth session**

The Commission on Population and Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2016: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs";[5]

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for the period 2018-2019.[6]

Chair's summary of the discussion on the draft resolution on changing population age structures and sustainable development

Delegations at the fiftieth session of the Commission on Population and Development undertook extensive informal consultations on a range of issues related to the special theme of the session, "Changing population age structures and sustainable development". The starting point of these consultations was an initial draft resolution released by the Chair and distributed on Wednesday, 8 March. Negotiations began three weeks later, on 29 March, and concluded on Friday, 7 April, the last day of the session. The negotiations were fully transparent, with a timing and format that allowed all interested delegations to participate. Since it was not possible to reach consensus on all issues, the draft resolution was not adopted. Instead, the Chair withdrew her proposal and received authorization from the Commission to prepare this summary of the deliberations.

After the completion of two full readings of the draft resolution, the co-facilitators presented a streamlined text on Thursday morning, 6 April, for further consideration by delegations. The proposal from the co-facilitators included paragraphs on selected topics submitted by groups of delegations, who had worked to consolidate the various pieces of proposed text on each topic and to provide shortened versions as inputs to the co-facilitators' proposed text. Consultations continued into the evening of 6 April. From that point on, the Chair, with support from the co-facilitators, other Bureau members, the Secretariat and UNFPA, led the preparation of a Chair's text, which was distributed to all delegates on the morning of Friday, 7 April. There were further consultations and two subsequent proposed revisions of the Chair's text during the day on Friday.

Areas of general agreement included references to the demographic transition as the driver of changing population age structures and the relevance of such changes to various aspects of sustainable development. Delegations highlighted the importance of supporting investments in education and health, including for sexual and reproductive health, and of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in order to realize fully the potential economic benefits of changing population age structures, known as the "demographic dividend", and to promote sustainable development in general.

There was widespread support for promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and for facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration, recognizing that international migration tends to make the populations of host societies younger and thus attenuates the speed and impact of population ageing. The role of family-centred policies and the implications of changing age structures for climate-related

** For the discussion, see chap. III.
[5] E/CN.9/2017/3.
[6] E/CN.9/2017/CRP.1.

vulnerabilities were acknowledged. Children, adolescents and youth, as well as older persons, were identified as age groups that merited priority attention.

There was strong support for promoting the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by age, sex and other relevant characteristics to assist in the design and implementation of appropriate policies. Delegations were in agreement about calling upon UNFPA to continue to assist countries in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and about requesting the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on population issues, including on the interactions between changing population age structures and sustainable development.

Issues surrounding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights were again among the most contentious in discussions within the Commission. Delegations disagreed about the meaning of these terms and whether their use required qualification. For example, there was disagreement about whether these terms should be qualified by adding "in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action". This proposal was supported by some delegations but unacceptable to others, and thus there was no agreement. Regarding sexuality education, the Chair's text qualified the reference to comprehensive sexuality education by specifying that such education should be "age-appropriate". Delegations still disagreed about the use of the phrase "comprehensive education on human sexuality". There were calls to delete the word "comprehensive" or the entire phrase. These proposals were unacceptable to some delegations, and thus there was no agreement.

At the final plenary meeting on late Friday afternoon, 7 April, the Chair informed the Commission that, despite the sincere efforts of all involved, no consensus had been achieved on the final version of the Chair's text. Upon the withdrawal of her proposal, the Commission authorized the Chair to prepare a summary of the discussion on the draft resolution, which would be referenced in the report on the fiftieth session and posted on the Commission's website. In their closing statements, many delegations emphasized the need to build on and maintain the spirit of solidarity and consensus for which the Commission is known and expressed their commitment to strive for a consensus outcome in future sessions.

Chapter II

General debate:
(a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels
(b) Special theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission[1] based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation

3. The Commission held a general discussion on item 3 of its agenda, "General debate: (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels; (b) Special theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation", at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 3 to 6 April 2017. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on changing population age structures and sustainable development (E/CN.9/2017/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on changing population age structures and sustainable development, in the context of the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2017/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2017/4).

4. It also had before it a number of statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.9/2017/NGO/1-19).

5. At the 2nd and 3rd meeting, on 3 April, introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Demographic Analysis Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Technical Specialist of the Population and Development Branch of the United Nations Population Fund, and the Chief of the Population and Development Branch.

6. At its 2nd meeting, on 3 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries) and Qatar, as well as the observers of Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Malta (on behalf of the European Union, the candidate countries Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Albania, the country of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the Republic of Moldova and Georgia) and El Salvador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States).

7. At its 3rd meeting, on 3 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of China, Qatar (on behalf of the Arab Group), Belarus, Chile, Bangladesh, Mexico, the Philippines, Argentina, Peru, Madagascar, Israel, the Netherlands, Jamaica, South Africa, Finland, Pakistan and Sierra Leone, as well as

[1] Changing population age structures and sustainable development.

by the observers of the Niger, Nicaragua, France, El Salvador, Mongolia, Guatemala, India, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Paraguay and Japan.

8. At its 4th meeting, on 4 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Nigeria, Brazil, the United States of America, Denmark, the Sudan, Belgium, Uruguay, Switzerland, Zambia, the Republic of Moldova and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as by the observers of Australia, Panama, Swaziland, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, Canada, Malawi and Cuba.

9. At its 5th meeting, on 5 April, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, Germany, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Romania, Burundi, Benin and Uganda, as well as by the observers of Egypt, Sweden, Kenya, Thailand, Norway, Colombia, Jordan, Poland, Cabo Verde, Myanmar, Togo, the Syrian Arab Republic, Djibouti, Nepal, Nauru, Maldives, Azerbaijan, the Gambia, Cambodia, Suriname and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the Holy See.

10. At its 7th meeting, on 6 April, statements were made by the representative of the Dominican Republic, as well as by the observers of Lebanon, Tunisia and the Observer State of Palestine. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa, the World Health Organization, Partners in Population and Development, the World Tourism Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the League of Arab States, the International Labour Organization, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. At the 7th meeting, on 6 April, statements were also made by the representatives of the International Catholic Committee of Nurses and Medico-Social Assistants, C-Fam, the Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Education Fund, the New Zealand Family Planning Association and the Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Stichting dance4life, the International Federation of Medical Students Associations, the International Federation for Family Development, the International Federation on Ageing, Help Me See, FEMM Foundation, World Youth Alliance, Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Amnesty International.

Keynote addresses and panel discussions

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 3 April, the Commission heard a keynote statement on "Changing age structures and sustainable development in youthful societies" by Eliya Zulu, Director of the African Institute for Development Policy in Nairobi. Mr. Zulu pointed to the relevance of the population age distribution for sustainable development. He noted that the share of people in each age group affected development needs and policies. If countries achieved a substantial reduction in fertility, there would be fewer dependent children requiring support, while the working age population would continue to grow. This shift in the age structure could usher in a period of rapid economic growth, a phenomenon known as the "demographic dividend".

13. At its 4th meeting, on 4 April, the Commission heard a keynote statement on "Changes in age structure and sustainable development in ageing societies" by Rania Antonopoulos, Director of the Gender Equality and the Economy programme at the Levy Economics Institute and (since January 2015) Alternate Minister of Labour in the Government of Greece. She emphasized the importance of

macroeconomic policies to provide employment opportunities for younger people in countries in which the concentration of population in the working age range created an opportunity to benefit from a demographic dividend. In ageing societies, she emphasized the importance of fostering robust public pension and health-care systems. Ms. Antonopoulos recommended that developed countries formulate policies to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and to encourage higher fertility by supporting families with children, as means of avoiding the extremes of population ageing. The speaker also stressed the importance of women's participation in the labour force and the need to transform women's unpaid work into paid work to ensure their access to social security.

14. At its 6th meeting, on 5 April, the Commission heard a series of national voluntary presentations coupled with a panel discussion and interactive debate, moderated by William Miller of Global Connections Television, on topics related to the implementation of the Programme of Action, with an emphasis on changing population age structures and sustainable development. The following panellists participated in the discussion: Agnieszka Chłoń-Domińczak, Assistant Professor at the Warsaw School of Economics and Educational Research Institute, Warsaw, and former Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Policy; Youssef Courbage, Research Director, Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris; Edith Esinam Asamani, Project Leader, Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health project, at Hope For Future Generations; and Rafael Rofman, World Bank Program Leader for Education, Health, Social Protection and Labour, and Poverty, Buenos Aires. The representatives of the following countries made voluntary presentations: China, Ghana, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Sudan, Finland, Mexico and Norway.

15. All the presenters highlighted recent demographic trends and current policy approaches to address changing population age structures. The demographic transition was at different stages in these countries, especially with regard to fertility levels. Most countries had implemented national strategies to improve access to modern methods of contraception. Inequality was a major concern, as economic growth had not benefitted all parts of the population equally. The presenters acknowledged that there was a relatively short window of time in which to benefit from the demographic dividend made possible by the fall in fertility and the resulting concentration of population in the working age range. They recognized that countries must plan ahead to accommodate changes in the age distribution. The expert panellists, responding to the presentations, noted common themes, including the need to invest in youth and human capital. The prevention of early marriage and adolescent childbearing were also highlighted. Panellists pointed to the value of countries learning from one another and sharing experiences of both success and failure in policymaking and implementation. Representatives of the following countries participated in the interactive discussion: Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Liberia, Cuba, Uganda, Nigeria and Mexico.

Action taken by the Commission

Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in 2018 and 2019

16. At its 8th meeting, on 7 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in 2018 and 2019" (E/CN.9/2017/L.4), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations. The Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2017/101).

17. At the same meeting, before the closing of the session, one of the co-facilitators of the informal consultations, Eleonora van Munster (Netherlands), made a statement. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Finland, Mexico, South Africa, China, the Russian Federation, Argentina, the Philippines and Jamaica (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), as well as by the observers of France (on behalf of a group of 30 States), Tunisia and Indonesia. The observers of the State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and the Holy See also made statements.

Chapter III

Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

18. The Commission held a general discussion on item 4 of its agenda, "Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population", at its 7th meeting, on 6 April 2017. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2016: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/2017/5);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for the period 2018-2019 (E/CN.9/2017/CRP.1).

19. At the same meeting, the Commission heard an introductory statement by the Senior Population Affairs Officer, Office of the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

20. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Germany and Japan.

Action taken by the Commission

Documents considered by the Commission under agenda item 4

21. At its 8th meeting, on 7 April, on the proposal of the Chair, the Commission took note of two documents submitted under agenda item 4 (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 2017/102).

Chapter IV

Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission

22. At its 8th meeting, on 7 April 2017, the Commission had before it the provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission (E/CN.9/2017/L.2).

23. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda, as revised (see chap. I, sect. A).

Chapter V

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session

24. At its 8th meeting, on 7 April 2017, the Commission adopted the draft report on its fiftieth session (E/CN.9/2017/L.3) and authorized the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, Cristina Popescu (Romania), to finalize the document in consultation with the Secretariat.

Chapter VI
Organization of the session

A. Opening, closing and duration of the session

25. The Commission on Population and Development held its fiftieth session at United Nations Headquarters on 15 April 2016 and from 3 to 7 April 2017. The Commission held eight meetings (1st to 8th).

26. At the 2nd meeting, on 3 April 2017, the session was opened by the Chair of the Commission, Alya Ahmed Saif Al-Thani (Qatar), who made a statement.

27. At the same meeting, the Commission heard statements by the Chef de Cabinet (on behalf of the Secretary-General), the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Director of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

28. During the closing of the session, at the 8th meeting, on 7 April 2017, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Chair of the fiftieth session made statements.

B. Attendance

29. The session was attended by 46 States members of the Commission. Observers for 73 other States Members of the United Nations and 2 non-Member States, representatives of organizations and other entities of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations also attended.[7] The list of delegations is available in document E/CN.9/2017/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

30. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 15 April 2016 and 3 April 2017, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair:

Alya Ahmed Saif Al-Thani (Qatar)

Vice-Chairs:

Lewis G. Brown (Liberia)
Cristina Popescu (Romania)
Nicola Barker-Murphy (Jamaica)
Eleonora van Munster (Netherlands)

31. At its 2nd meeting, on 3 April, the Commission designated the Vice-Chair, Cristina Popescu (Romania), to serve also as Rapporteur for the session.

D. Agenda

32. At its 2nd meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda (E/CN.9/2017/1), which read:

[7] Only non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and accredited to the fiftieth session of the Commission were permitted to participate.

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate:

   (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;

   (b) Special theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation.

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

33. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the organization of work of the session (E/CN.9/2017/L.1).

E. Documentation

34. The list of documents before the Commission at its fiftieth session is available from the website of the Population Division (https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/sessions/2017/index.shtml).

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